

# A Beginner's Guide To English Grammar

Noncredit ESL  
Glendale Community College  
\*TEACHER'S EDITION\*  
KOREAN

**Concept by:** Deborah Robiglio

**Created by:** Edwin Fallahi, Rocio Fernandez, Glenda Gartman, Robert Mott, and Deborah Robiglio

**Korean Translation:** Kathryn Son

**Acknowledgements:** The authors would like to thank the Noncredit ESL students who inspired the creation of this guide. In addition, Jane DiLucchio, Helen Merriman, Dr. Karen Ferkich-Holden, Mary Stone, Anahit Kusheryan and to all members of Continuing and Community Education Division who encouraged and guided us in countless ways and provided the tools and resources we needed to get the job done.

**Images provided by:** JUPITERIMAGES and Microsoft Clip Art Gallery

**Original artwork by:** Nola Lunstedt

© 2009 by *Glendale Community College*. All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or distributed in any form, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.








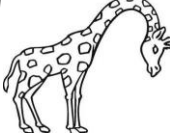




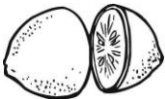






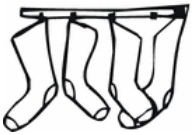
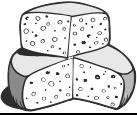
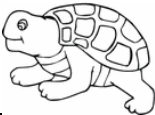



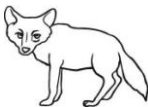


## **Information to the student:**

This booklet will greatly help you learn English! It is full of rules and examples that your English language teachers have carefully decided are most important to your beginning English success. We have translated them to aid your understanding. But, it is only a beginning tool. And like any tool, it must be used repeatedly to become effective. Also, this booklet will require other tools as your need to build English competency grows. Learning a second language is a complex process and as you advance you will find more details and some exceptions to the rules and guidelines offered in this guide. Even so, enjoy this wonderful booklet and use its contents with confidence that you have some important tools to start you well on your way to your English goals!

# Table of Contents

English Alphabet	1
Subject Pronouns	2
Be (am, is, are)	3
Articles	10
Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns	11
There is/There are	12
Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)	13
Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns	15
Simple Present	17
Present Continuous	21
Prepositions	25
Imperatives	27
Question Words	28
Be (was, were)	29
Parts of Speech	30

# English Alphabet

<p>Aa</p> 	<p>Bb</p> 	<p>Cc</p> 		<p>Dd</p> 
<p>Ee</p> 	<p>Ff</p> 	<p>Gg</p> 		<p>Hh</p> 
<p>Ii</p> 	<p>Jj</p> 	<p>Kk</p> 	<p>Ll</p> 	<p>Mm</p> 
<p>Nn</p> 	<p>Oo</p> 	<p>Pp</p> 	<p>Qq</p> 	<p>Rr</p> 
<p>Ss</p>  		<p>Tt</p> 	<p>Uu</p> 	<p>Vv</p> 
<p>Ww</p> 	<p>Xx</p> 	<p>Yy</p> 	<p>Zz</p> 	

The letters represent more than 40 sounds.

Vowels: a e i o u and sometimes y.

Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

# Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns take the place of a noun.

☞ In Korean, similar forms are used. There are formal and informal forms for the pronouns *I* and *You*.

## English

## Korean

I



나/저

You



너/당신

He



그

She



그녀

It



그것

We



우리



They

그들



# Be (am, is, are)

The verb *be* is used to express existence, temporary condition or permanent status. It has three different forms (am, is, are) in the present tense. Please see page 8 for more information.

☞ In Korean, the equivalent of the verb *be* does not change. Verbs are placed at the end of a sentence.

## Positive

I am → 나는 ~입니다	We are → 우리는 ~입니다
You are → 너는 ~입니다	You are → 당신들은 ~입니다
He is → 그는 ~입니다	They are → 그들은 ~입니다
She is → 그녀는 ~입니다	
It is → 그것은 ~입니다	



**Examples:** I am happy.  
나는 행복합니다.



They are happy.  
그들은 행복합니다.

## Contractions

Use an apostrophe ( ' ) to combine the pronoun and *be* (am, is are).

☞ In Korean, contractions do not exist.

I'm → 나는 ~입니다.	We're → 우리는 ~입니다.
You're → 당신은 ~입니다.	You're → 당신은 ~입니다.
He's → 그는 ~입니다.	They're → 그들은 ~입니다.
She's → 그녀는 ~입니다.	
It's → 그것은 ~입니다.	



**Examples:** I'm happy.  
나는 행복합니다.



**They're** happy.  
그들은 행복합니다.

## Negative

Use *not* after *be* (am, is, are) to form a negative phrase or sentence.

☞ In Korean, the negation prefixes ~가 아닌 /ga anin/ and ~ 하지 않는 /ha ji anun/ is added to the equivalent of the *be* verb.

I am not	→ 나는 ~가 아닙니다.	We are not	→ 우리는 ~가 아닙니다.
You are not	→ 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.	You are not	→ 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.
He is not	→ 그는 ~가 아닙니다.	They are not	→ 그들은 ~가 아닙니다.
She is not	→ 그녀는 ~가 아닙니다.		
It is not	→ 그것은 ~가 아닙니다.		



**Examples:** I am not sad.  
나는 슬프지 않습니다.

They are not sad.  
그들은 슬프지 않습니다.

## Negative Contractions

Combine the pronoun with the verb and add *not*.

☞ In Korean, contractions do not exist.

<b>I'm not</b> → 나는 ~가 아닙니다.	<b>We're not</b> → 우리는 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>You're not</b> → 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.	<b>You're not</b> → 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>He's not</b> → 그는 ~가 아닙니다.	<b>They're not</b> → 그들은 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>She's not</b> → 그녀는 ~가 아닙니다.	
<b>It's not</b> → 그것은 ~가 아닙니다.	



**Examples:** **I'm not sad.**  
나는 슬프지 않습니다.

**They're not sad.**  
그들은 슬프지 않습니다.

## Questions

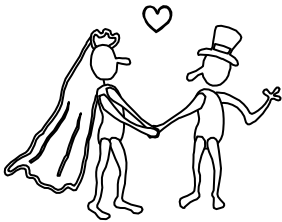
To form questions, place *be* (am, is, are) at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

☞ In Korean, questions are made by rising intonation. Instead of 다 /da/, the mark 요 /yo/ or 까 /ka/ is used for questions and “?” is placed at the end of the sentence.

They are married.

They **are** married.

**Are** they married?



**Are they married?**  
그들은 결혼했습니까?

Yes, they are married. 네, 그들은 결혼했습니다.  
No, they are not married. 아니요, 그들은 결혼하지 않았습니다.

<b>Am I married?</b> → 나는 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are we married?</b> → 우리는 결혼했습니까?
<b>Are you married?</b> → 당신은 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are you married?</b> → 당신은 결혼했습니까?
<b>Is he married?</b> → 그는 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are they married?</b> → 그들은 결혼했습니까?
<b>Is she married?</b> → 그녀는 결혼했습니까?	
<b>Is it a book?</b> → 그것은 책입니까?	

**Uses of the verb be (am, is, are):**  
 The verb *be* is used for different purposes.

	<u>Long Form</u>	<u>Short Form</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place of origin 출신, 국적</li> </ul>	<p><b>I am</b> from Mexico. 나는 멕시코에서 왔습니다.</p>	<p><b>I'm</b> from Mexico. 나는 멕시코에서 왔습니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age 나이</li> </ul>	<p><b>He is</b> 25 years old. 그는 25 살입니다.</p>	<p><b>He's</b> 25 years old. 그는 25 살입니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather 날씨</li> </ul>	<p><b>It is</b> hot. 덥습니다.</p>	<p><b>It's</b> hot. 덥습니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time 시간</li> </ul>	<p><b>It is</b> 6:00 o'clock. 6 시입니다.</p>	<p><b>It's</b> 6:00 o'clock. 6 시입니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description 서술, 묘사</li> </ul>	<p><b>They are</b> tall. 그들은 키가 큼니다.</p>	<p><b>They're</b> tall. 그들은 키가 큼니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Price 가격</li> </ul>	<p><b>It is</b> \$25.00. 25 불입니다.</p>	<p><b>It's</b> \$25.00. 25 불입니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location 위치, 장소</li> </ul>	<p><b>We are</b> in class. 우리는 교실에 있습니다.</p>	<p><b>We're</b> in class. 우리는 교실에 있습니다.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupation 직업</li> </ul>	<p><b>You are</b> a teacher. 당신은 선생님입니다.</p>	<p><b>You're</b> a teacher. 당신은 선생님입니다.</p>

# Be (am, is, are)

## Positive (긍정문)

<b>I am</b>	→ 나는 ~입니다.	<b>We are</b>	→ 우리는 ~입니다.
<b>You are</b>	→ 당신은 ~입니다.	<b>You are</b>	→ 당신은 ~입니다.
<b>He is</b>	→ 그는 ~입니다.	<b>They are</b>	→ 그들은 ~입니다.
<b>She is</b>	→ 그녀는 ~입니다.		
<b>It is</b>	→ 그것은 ~입니다.		

## Negative (부정문)

<b>I am not</b>	→ 나는~가 아닙니다.	<b>We are not</b>	→ 우리는 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>You are not</b>	→ 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.	<b>You are not</b>	→ 당신은 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>He is not</b>	→ 그는 ~가 아닙니다.	<b>They are not</b>	→ 그들은 ~가 아닙니다.
<b>She is not</b>	→ 그녀는 ~가 아닙니다.		
<b>It is not</b>	→ 그것은 ~가 아닙니다.		

## Questions (의문문)

<b>Am I married?</b>	→ 나는 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are we married?</b>	→ 우리는 결혼했습니까?
<b>Are you married?</b>	→ 당신은 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are you married?</b>	→ 당신들은 결혼했습니까?
<b>Is he married?</b>	→ 그는 결혼했습니까?	<b>Are they married?</b>	→ 그들은 결혼했습니까?
<b>Is she married?</b>	→ 그녀는 결혼했습니까?		
<b>Is it a book?</b>	→ 그것은 책입니까?		

# Articles - a an

The indefinite articles *a* and *an* are used before singular, countable, and non-specific nouns. Use *a* before a noun that begins with a consonant sound. Use *an* before a noun that begins with a vowel sound.

☞ In Korean, articles do not exist.

a

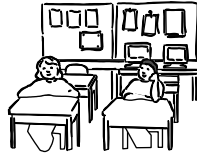
**a student**



**a teacher**



**a classroom**



**a pencil**



**a uniform**

/Y/



**a house**



an

**an eraser**



**an apple**



**an octopus**



**an iguana**



**an umbrella**



**an hour**

/h/



# Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

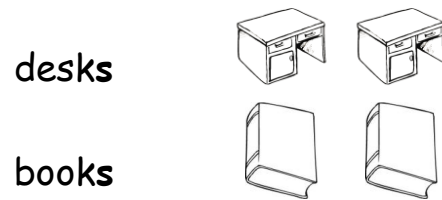
A singular noun represents one noun. A plural noun represents two or more of the same noun. Add an *s* to change a singular noun to a plural noun.

☞ In Korean, **들** /dul/ is added to change a singular noun to a plural noun.

## Singular Nouns



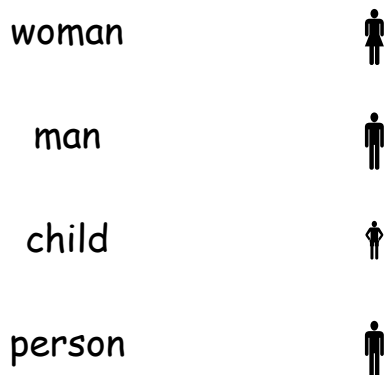
## Plural Nouns



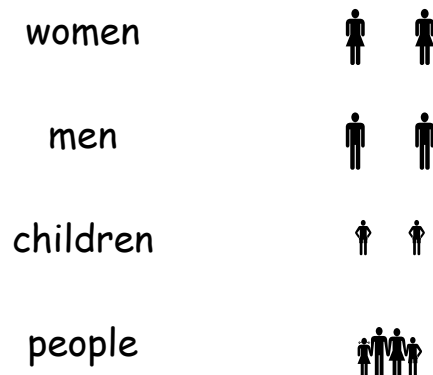
## Irregular Plural Nouns

They change their spelling from the singular to plural form.

## Singular Nouns



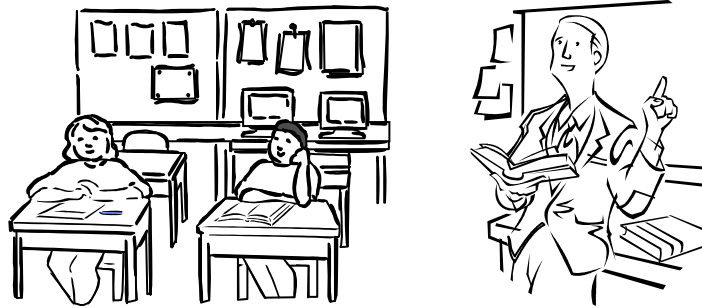
## Plural Nouns



# There is/There are

*There is* and *there are* are used to talk about existing conditions. Use *there is* with singular conditions. Use *there are* with plural conditions.

☞ In Korean, similar forms exist.



## There is

**There is** a teacher. → 선생님이 있습니다.

**There is** a chalkboard. → 칠판이 있습니다.

## There are

**There are** two students. → 두 학생들이 있습니다.

**There are** two computers. → 두 컴퓨터가 있습니다.

**There are** desks. → 책상들이 있습니다.

# Demonstratives

(This, That, These, Those)

The demonstratives indicate that a noun is singular or plural and near to or far from the speaker. They can be pronouns or adjectives followed by nouns.

☞ In Korean, similar forms exist.

	Near 가까운	Far 먼
Singular 단수	<b>this</b>	<b>that</b>
	이	저
Plural 복수	<b>these</b>	<b>those</b>
	이(들)	저(들)

# Examples

## Demonstrative Adjectives

This dog is little.

이 개는 작습니다.



These dogs are little.

이 개들은 작습니다.



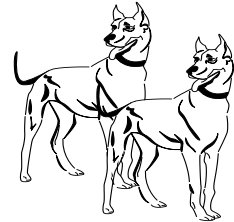
That dog is big.

저 개는 큼니다.



Those dogs are big.

저 개들은 큼니다.



## Demonstrative Pronouns

This is a little dog.

이 것은 작은 개입니다.



These are little dogs.

이 것들은 작은 개들입니다.



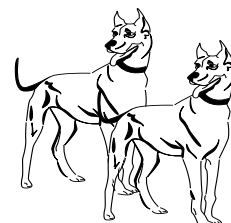
That is a big dog.

저 것은 큰 개입니다.



Those are big dogs.

저 것들은 큰 개들입니다.



# Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns are used to talk about possession. Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns. Possessive pronouns are not followed by nouns. Whenever the item of possession is omitted, a possessive pronoun is used instead.

☞ In Korean, similar forms exist.

<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Possessive Adjectives</u>	<u>Possessive Pronouns</u>
I	my house	mine
you	your house	yours
he	his house	his
she	her house	hers
it	its house	--
we	our house	ours
they	their house	theirs

## Possessive Adjectives

<b>My</b> house is new.	내 집은 새 것입니다.
<b>Your</b> pen is blue.	당신의 펜은 파란색입니다.
<b>His</b> house is old.	그의 집은 오래됐습니다.
<b>Our</b> cat is big.	우리의 고양이는 큽니다.
<b>Their</b> dog is noisy.	그들의 개는 시끄럽습니다.

## Possessive Pronouns

The new house <b>is mine</b>	새 집은 내 것입니다.
The blue pen <b>is yours</b> .	파란색 펜은 당신의 것입니다.
The old house <b>is his</b> .	오래된 집은 그의 것입니다.
The big cat <b>is ours</b> .	큰 고양이는 우리의 것입니다.
The noisy dog <b>is theirs</b> .	시끄러운 개는 그들의 것입니다.

## Possessive Adjectives in English and Korean

<b>my</b>	나의	<b>our</b>	우리의
<b>your</b>	당신의	<b>your</b>	당신들의
<b>his</b>	그의	<b>their</b>	그들의
<b>her</b>	그녀의		
<b>its</b>	그것의		

## Possessive Pronouns in English and Korean

<b>mine</b>	나의 것	<b>ours</b>	우리의 것
<b>yours</b>	당신의 것	<b>yours</b>	당신들의 것
<b>his</b>	그의 것	<b>theirs</b>	그들의 것
<b>hers</b>	그녀의 것		
<b>*its</b>			

*\*Its is not used as a possessive pronoun in English..*

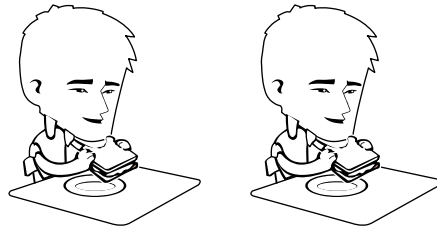
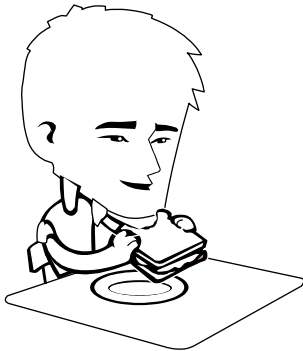
# Simple Present

A verb tense that is used for regular actions and general truths.

☞ In Korean, the simple present form exists but the verb does not change with each pronoun. Verbs are placed at the end of a sentence.

## Positive

I eat. → 나는 먹습니다.	We eat. → 우리는 먹습니다.
You eat. → 당신은 먹습니다.	You eat. → 당신들은 먹습니다.
He eats. → 그는 먹습니다. She eats. → 그녀는 먹습니다. It eats. → 그것은 먹습니다.	They eat. → 그들은 먹습니다.



**Examples:** He eats a sandwich.  
그는 샌드위치를 먹습니다.

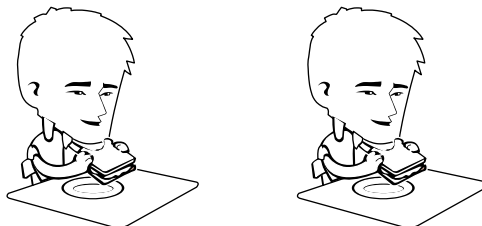
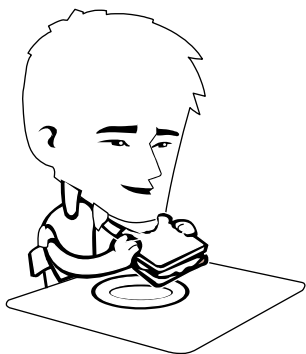
They eat a sandwich.  
그들은 샌드위치를 먹습니다.

## Negative

*Do* or *does* is needed as a helping verb in the simple present to form negative statements. Add *not* after *do* or *does*.

☞ In Korean, there are two negations 안 /an/ and 않다 /anta/.

I <b>do not</b> eat. → 나는 먹지 않습니다.	We <b>do not</b> eat. → 우리는 먹지 않습니다.
You <b>do not</b> eat. → 당신은 먹지 않습니다.	You <b>do not</b> eat. → 당신들은 먹지 않습니다.
He <b>does not</b> eat. → 그는 먹지 않습니다.	They <b>do not</b> eat. → 그들은 먹지 않습니다.
She <b>does not</b> eat. → 그녀는 먹지 않습니다.	
It <b>does not</b> eat. → 그것은 먹지 않습니다.	



**Examples:** He **does not** eat apples.

그는 사과를 먹지 않습니다.

They **do not** eat apples.

그들은 사과를 먹지 않습니다.

## Questions

*Do* or *does* is needed as a helping verb in the simple present to form questions. Place *do* or *does* at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

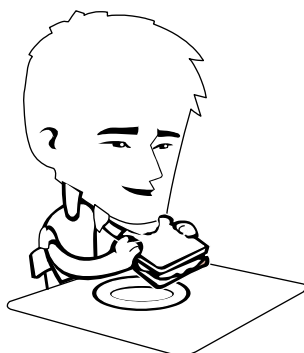
☞ In Korean, questions are made by rising intonation. Instead of 다 /da/, the mark 요 or 까 /yo/ or /ka/ is used for questions and "?" is placed at the end of the sentence.

He eats a sandwich.

\_\_\_\_\_ he eat a sandwich?

**Does** he eat a sandwich?

↑  
**Does**



**Does he eat a sandwich?**  
그는 샌드위치를 먹습니까?

Yes, he does. 네, 그는 먹습니다.  
No, he doesn't. 아니요, 그는 먹지 않습니다.

<b>Do I eat?</b> → 나는 먹습니까?	<b>Do we eat?</b> → 우리는 먹습니까?
<b>Do you eat?</b> → 당신은 먹습니까?	<b>Do you eat?</b> → 당신들은 먹습니까?
<b>Does he eat?</b> → 그는 먹습니까?	<b>Do they eat?</b> → 그들은 먹습니까?
<b>Does she eat?</b> → 그녀는 먹습니까?	
<b>Does it eat?</b> → 그것은 먹습니까?	

# Simple Present

## Positive

I eat.	→	나는 먹습니다.	We eat.	→	우리는 먹습니다.
You eat.	→	당신은 먹습니다.	You eat.	→	당신들은 먹습니다.
He eats.	→	그는 먹습니다.	They eat.	→	그들은 먹습니다.
She eats.	→	그녀는 먹습니다.			
It eats.	→	그것은 먹습니다.			

## Negative

I <b>do not</b> eat.	→	나는 먹지 않습니다.	We <b>do not</b> eat.	→	우리는 먹지 않습니다.
You <b>do not</b> eat.	→	당신은 먹지 않습니다.	You <b>do not</b> eat.	→	당신들은 먹지 않습니다.
He <b>does not</b> eat.	→	그는 먹지 않습니다.	They <b>do not</b> eat.	→	그들은 먹지 않습니다.
She <b>does not</b> eat.	→	그녀는 먹지 않습니다.			
It <b>does not</b> eat.	→	그것은 먹지 않습니다.			

## Questions

Do I eat?	→	나는 먹습니까?	Do we eat?	→	우리는 먹습니까?
Do you eat?	→	당신은 먹습니까?	Do you eat?	→	당신들은 먹습니까?
Does he eat?	→	그는 먹습니까?	Do they eat?	→	그들은 먹습니까?
Does she eat?	→	그녀는 먹습니까?			
Does it eat?	→	그것은 먹습니까?			

# Present Continuous

A verb tense that shows action is happening now. The verb *be* (am, is, are) is needed as a helping verb to form statements and questions.

☞ In Korean, there is no distinction between the simple present and the present continuous unless the present continuous time expression is used. Verbs are placed at the end of a sentence.

## Positive

I <b>am</b> working. → 나는 일하고 있습니다.	We <b>are</b> working. → 우리는 일하고 있습니다.
You <b>are</b> working. → 당신은 일하고 있습니다.	You <b>are</b> working. → 당신들은 일하고 있습니다.
He <b>is</b> working. → 그는 일하고 있습니다.	They <b>are</b> working. → 그들은 일하고 있습니다.
She <b>is</b> working. → 그녀는 일하고 있습니다.	
It <b>is</b> working. → 그것은 일하고 있습니다.	



**Examples:** She **is working** right now.  
그녀는 지금 일하고 있습니다.



They **are working** right now.  
그들은 지금 일하고 있습니다.

## Negative

Use the verb *be* (am, is, are) followed by *not* to form negative statements.

☞ In Korean, the negation prefix ~하고 있지 않는 /hago itchi anun/ is commonly used with the present continuous.

I <b>am not</b> working. → 나는 일하고 있지 않습니다.	We <b>are not</b> working. → 우리는 일하고 있지 않습니다.
You <b>are not</b> working. → 당신은 일하고 있지 않습니다.	You <b>are not</b> working. → 당신들은 일하고 있지 않습니다.
He <b>is not</b> working. → 그는 일하고 있지 않습니다.	They <b>are not</b> working. → 그들은 일하고 있지 않습니다.
She <b>is not</b> working. → 그녀는 일하고 있지 않습니다.	
It <b>is not</b> working. → 그것은 일하고 있지 않습니다.	



**Examples:** She **is not** working right now.  
그녀는 지금 일하고 있지 않습니다.



They **are not** working right now.  
그들은 지금 일하고 있지 않습니다.

## Questions

To form questions, place *be* (am, is, are) at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

☞ In Korean, questions are made by rising intonation. Instead of 다 /da/, the mark 요 /yo/ or 까 /ka/ is used for questions and "?" is placed at the end of the sentence.

She is **working** now.



She is **working** now.



Is she **working** now?



Is she **working** right now?

그녀는 지금 일하고 있습니까?

Yes, she is. 네, 그녀는 일하고 있습니다.

No, she is not. 아니요, 그녀는 일하고 있지 않습니다.

<b>Am I working?</b> → 나는 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are we working?</b> → 우리는 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Are you working?</b> → 당신은 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are you working?</b> → 당신들은 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Is he working?</b> → 그는 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are they working?</b> → 그들은 지금 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Is she working?</b> → 그녀는 일하고 있습니까?	
<b>Is it working?</b> → 그것은 일하고 있습니까?	

# Present Continuous

## Positive (긍정문)

I <b>am</b> working.	→ 나는 일하고 있습니다.	We <b>are</b> working.	→ 우리는 일하고 있습니다.
You <b>are</b> working.	→ 당신은 일하고 있습니다.	You <b>are</b> working.	→ 당신들은 일하고 있습니다.
He <b>is</b> working.	→ 그는 일하고 있습니다.	They <b>are</b> working.	→ 그들은 일하고 있습니다.
She <b>is</b> working.	→ 그녀는 일하고 있습니다.		
It <b>is</b> working.	→ 그것은 일하고 있습니다.		

## Negative (부정문)

I <b>am not</b> working.	→ 나는 일하고 있지 않습니다.	We <b>are not</b> working.	→ 우리는 일하고 있지 않습니다.
You <b>are not</b> working.	→ 당신은 일하고 있지 않습니다.	You <b>are not</b> working.	→ 당신들은 일하고 있지 않습니다.
He <b>is not</b> working.	→ 그는 일하고 있지 않습니다.	They <b>are not</b> working.	→ 그들은 일하고 있지 않습니다.
She <b>is not</b> working.	→ 그녀는 일하고 있지 않습니다.		
It <b>is not</b> working.	→ 그것은 일하고 있지 않습니다.		


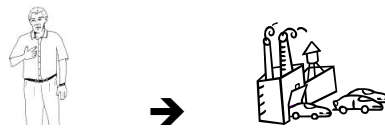
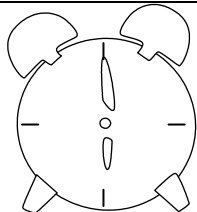
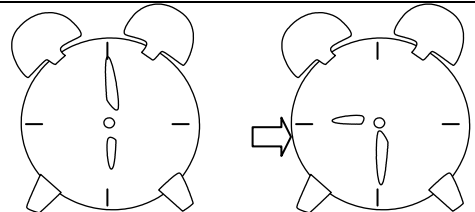
## Questions (의문문)

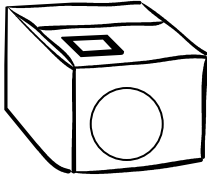
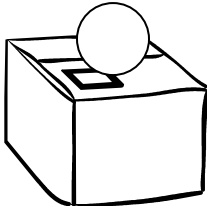
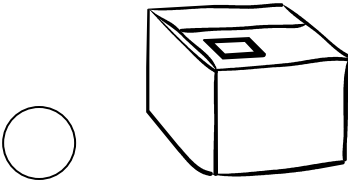
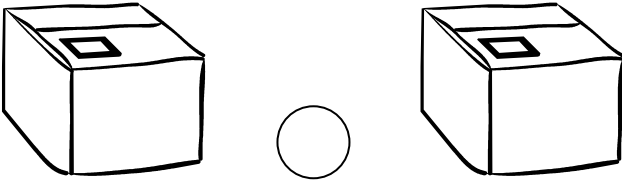
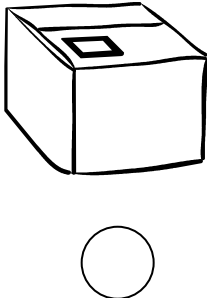
<b>Am</b> I working?	→ 나는 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are</b> we working?	→ 우리는 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Are</b> you working?	→ 당신은 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are</b> you working?	→ 당신들은 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Is</b> he working?	→ 그는 일하고 있습니까?	<b>Are</b> they working?	→ 그들은 일하고 있습니까?
<b>Is</b> she working?	→ 그녀는 일하고 있습니까?		
<b>Is</b> it working?	→ 그것은 일하고 있습니까?		

# Prepositions

*Prepositions* are usually used to show where something is located or when something happens. Prepositions link nouns and pronouns to another element in the sentence.

☞ In Korean, similar forms exist.

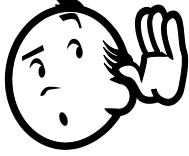




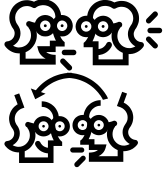

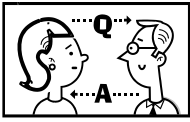

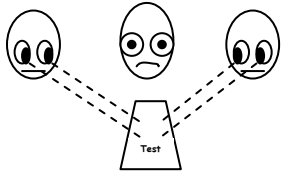
<p><b>from</b></p>	 <p>I am <b>from</b> Korea. 나는 한국에서 왔습니다.</p>
<p><b>to</b></p>	 <p>I go <b>to</b> work. 나는 일하러 갑니다.</p>
<p><b>at</b></p>	 <p>I go to school <b>at</b> 6:00 p.m. 나는 학교에 6 시에 갑니다.</p>
<p><b>from...to</b></p>	 <p>I go to school <b>from</b> 6:00 p.m. <b>to</b> 9:30 p.m. 나는 학교에 6 시부터 9 시 30 분까지 있습니다.</p>

<p><b>in</b></p>	 <p>The ball is <b>in</b> the box. 공이 상자안에 있습니다.</p>
<p><b>on</b></p>	 <p>The ball is <b>on</b> the box. 공이 상자 위에 있습니다.</p>
<p><b>next to</b></p>	 <p>The ball is <b>next to</b> the box. 공이 상자 옆에 있습니다.</p>
<p><b>between</b></p>	 <p>The ball is <b>between</b> the boxes. 공이 상자 사이에 있습니다.</p>
<p><b>under</b></p>	 <p>The ball is <b>under</b> the box. 공이 상자 아래에 있습니다.</p>

# Imperatives

*Imperatives* are commands. The pronoun *you* is implied in the command.



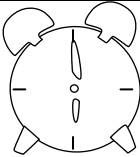



☞ In Korean, there are formal and informal forms.

<p><b>Listen.</b> 들으세요/들어라</p> 	<p><b>Point.</b> 가리키세요/ 가리켜라</p> 
<p><b>Read.</b> 읽으세요/ 읽어라</p> 	<p><b>Open your book.</b> 책을 펴세요/ 책을 펴라</p> 
<p><b>Write.</b> 쓰세요/써라</p> 	<p><b>Repeat.</b> 반복하세요 /반복해라</p> 
<p><b>No talking.</b> 말하지 마세요 말하지 마라</p> 	<p><b>Practice with your partner.</b> 상대방과 연습하세요/ 상대방과 연습해라</p> 
<p><b>Raise your hand.</b> 손 드세요 손 들어</p> 	<p><b>No cheating.</b> 부정행위 하지마세요/ 부정행위 하지마</p> 

# Question Words

Question words are used to ask questions.

📖 In Korean, similar forms exist.

	<p><b>Who</b> refers to a person.</p> <p><b>Who</b> is he? He is my teacher.</p>	<p>누구/누가</p>
	<p><b>What</b> refers to a thing.</p> <p><b>What</b> is it? It is a book.</p>	<p>무엇</p>
	<p><b>When</b> refers to time.</p> <p><b>When</b> is your English class? It is at 6:00 p.m.</p>	<p>언제</p>
	<p><b>Where</b> refers to location.</p> <p><b>Where</b> do you live? I live in Glendale.</p>	<p>어디</p>
	<p><b>How much</b> refers to non-count nouns.</p> <p><b>How much</b> rice do you want? I want a bowl of rice.</p>	<p>얼마 (양)</p>
	<p><b>How many</b> refers to count nouns.</p> <p><b>How many</b> eggs do you want? I want three eggs.</p>	<p>얼마 (개수)</p>

# Be (was, were)

*Was* and *were* are the simple past form of the verb *be*. It is used to give a description in the past.

☞ In Korean, the simple past form of the verb *be* exists.



## Simple Past- Yesterday

**Was**

**Was**

**Were**



## Simple Present - Today

**Am**

**Is**

**Are**

## Examples:

### Simple Past

I **was** sick yesterday.

나는 어제 아팠습니다.

It **was** hot yesterday.

어제는 더웠습니다.

We **were** in class yesterday.

우리는 어제 교실에 있었습니다.

You **were** a student last year.

당신은 작년에 학생이었습니다.

### Simple Present

I **am** sick today.

나는 오늘 아픉니다.

It **is** hot today.

오늘은 덥습니다.

We **are** in class today.

우리는 오늘 교실에 있습니다.

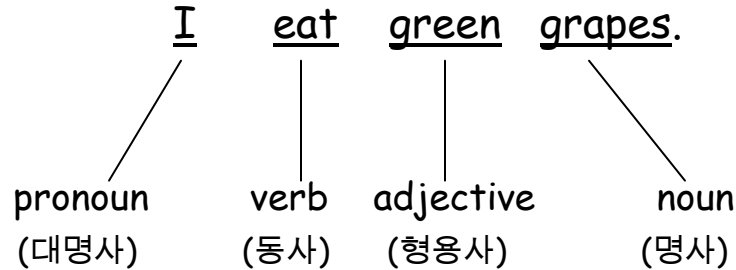
You **are** a student this year.

당신은 올해 학생입니다.

# Parts of Speech

*Parts of speech* are the words that form a sentence. *Parts of speech* have a grammatical purpose.

☞ In Korean, similar forms exist.



1. Noun (명사): a noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

**Examples:** People (사람들) - *brother, teacher, man, Susan*  
Places (장소) - *bank, city, classroom, store*  
Things (사물) - *book, pencil, shirt, door*  
Ideas (생각) - *love, health, religion, freedom*

2. Pronoun (대명사): a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

**Examples:** *Susan lives in Glendale. She is American.*

3. Adjective (형용사): an adjective is a word that modifies (gives more information about) a noun or a pronoun.

**Examples:** *He is a good teacher.*

4. Verb (동사): a verb is a word that shows action or links another word to the subject.

**Example:** *I eat lunch. The teacher is hungry.*